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SATURDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1904.

The President and the Railroads.

Next to agriculture the railroads are
the greatest industry in America. Be-
tween eight and ten million people de-
pend on the railroads directly or indirectly
for their daily bread and there are thou-
sands and thousands of people of mod-
erate or small estates who have invested
their entire worldly wealth in railroad
securities. In addition to these consid-
erations there is the further influence of
the billions of dollars invested in rail-
roads and the enormous political power
wielded by the capitalists who control
them. It must not be thought that Presi-
dent Roosevelt does not understand these
things or that he will undertake a cru-
ade against railroads. But he feels that
the situation needs control, as is shown
by his demand for an act on these lines.
He says:

"In my judgment the most important
legislative act now needed as regards
the regulation of corporation is this act
to confer on the Interstate Commerce
Commission the power to revise rates and
regulations, the revised rate to be at
once into effect and to stay in effect un-
less and until the court of review re-
verses it."

From every indication the fight has
just begun and as The Times-Dispatch
said yesterday morning the railroads
have already begun to urge a court in
place of the commission as a substitute
for the President's plan of making
the rates. One of the vital issues at
stake is that little phrase in the Presi-
dent's message that "the rate shall take
effect immediately and obtain unless, and
until it is reversed by the court of re-
view. This, the railroads maintain is a
great hardship on them as it will dis-
turb and disorganize their rates without
any assurance that the rates as made
by the Interstate Commerce Commission
will be approved by the court of review.
On the other hand those who are in-
terested in the public welfare can with
terrible force urge the past record of
dilatory tactics on the part of the rail-
roads in fighting all such cases, a spe-
cies of obstruction which has hitherto
nullified to all intents and purposes any
power of the Interstate Commerce Com-
mission towards enforcing equitable
freight rates. The railroads have urged
that they be allowed to give bond to re-
fund any excess rate that may have been
charged if the court upon review de-
cides that the rate as fixed by the In-
terstate Commerce Commission was
proper. On the other hand it is urged
by those who take the President's view
of the case that no refund in rates can
repair the damage which is wrought by
the defection of trade consequent upon
a change in rates. Suppose, for example,
that the freight rates to Newport News
and Norfolk from western points were
in dispute and pending settlement bond
were given that the excess would be re-
funded. The case might be argued and delayed
for a couple of years, at the end of which
time the shipper might win and receive
his rebates. But in all likelihood the
trade for those points in matters covered
by the rate in question would have been
irreparably damaged, if not wholly
lost.

The question is one of the utmost dif-
ficulty, but it must be met and it can be
settled if only the railroads will consent
to meet the proper demands of the people
in a broad spirit. Already the Depart-
ment of Commerce has made investiga-
tions which are conclusive in establishing
the fact that the growth and power of
the great trusts, the beef trust for ex-
ample, is almost entirely due to the spe-
cial advantages accorded them in the mat-
ter of freight rates. This rebate is made
to the beef trust under the guise of an
allowance to the owners of private car-
riages for the use of such equipment. As
this has resulted in putting it in the
power of the beef trust to crush out all
competition and as a result, this mono-
poly, which is in practical control of the
meat supply of the country and every
other food product has so strongly en-
trenched itself as to be almost hope-
lessly beyond competition. The public is
waking up and the fight made by La
Follette in Wisconsin, and Van Zant in
Minnesota, against the aggressions of
railroads demonstrate that the railroads
are not invincible and that Mr. Roose-
velt is not without support in his de-
mands. To-day throughout America we
see without comment laws being en-
forced against railroads which twenty-

five years ago were considered rankly
agrarian, and it may well be that what
appears to financial interests to be revo-
lutionary to-day, will appear to the whole
world to-morrow to have been not only
statesmanship, but common sense.

Taxes That Are Gladly Paid.

The table of the farmer and the lands
is just as true for the city of Richmond
as it ever was for those unfortunate
birds who incontinently fled from the
safe retreat of the arator's wheat fields
when the farmer came to reap the grain
himself. The lands know that the wheat
would be cut some day, and the citizens
of Richmond know that the city must and
should be advanced and improved in a
great number of ways. Like the birds,
we also know that this improvement can
never be made until the citizens of Rich-
mond do it for themselves. The greatest les-
son of Mr. McFarland's address on Har-
risonburg was his description of the
awakening of consciousness on the part
of the people of that city that their sal-
vation lay in their own hands and in the
keeping of no one else. With the coming
of this thought Harrisonburg undertook
to tax itself for its own benefit, and the
encouraging and inspiring part of this
case is the fact that the people saw
they were getting their money's worth
and instead of complaining of the taxes
they gladly and cheerfully made the
small sacrifice required for the great
benefit that was achieved.

The greatest need of the State of Vir-
ginia to-day is good roads and the great-
est obstacle in the way of achieving this
absolutely essential end is the fact that
the public have lost confidence in the
manner and method in which their money
is spent by local boards of supervisors.
A great step forward has been taken, and
one that we advocated for years before
its passage. In requiring supervisors to
publish a statement showing how every
cent was disbursed, and though this may
be a preventive of fraud, it is by no
means a guarantee against ignorance and
bad judgment. In order for Virginia to
have good roads or Richmond to have
streets, parks, playgrounds or any other
useful and necessary convenience it only
needs that a tax be levied. But in order
to gain the support of the people in such
a step the greatest care must be exer-
cised in the selection of these citizens
who are to administer the sum so raised.

One of the counties of Virginia made
a great step forward in building four miles
of road for itself by asking for a United
States engineer to come and draw plans
and specifications and supervise the con-
struction of the road and the expenditure
of the money raised for that purpose.
This was done with signal success. There
was no extravagance, no graft and no
ignorance. As a result the people got
their money's worth. We are informed
that any county which desires the ser-
vice of a United States engineer can have
it for the asking, and we are convinced
that if a county would make the ex-
periment of raising money to be used
specifically for the building of roads and
were to have these roads built under the
plan that we have above pointed out,
there would be a better object lesson and
a greater incentive to good roads than
could be gained by any number of
speeches or any amount of enthusiasm
if the present discredited methods are
to be continued.

To return to Richmond and its problem,
if the city from its officials or from pri-
vate citizens appoints a proper board for
the specific purpose of expending the
money that is raised for municipal im-
provements, we, too, can have an object
lesson for the present comfort and the
future encouragement of the whole com-
munity.

Laws Against Liquor Selling.

About the time that the law regulat-
ing the sale and the manufacture of whis-
key and other ardent spirits, known as
the Mann liquor law, was enacted in Vir-
ginia, the North Carolina Legislature
made a law somewhat similar, which has
gone into history under the name of the
Watts act.

The laws were not exactly the same
because they differed in various re-
spects, but both tended to the same end,
to curtail the manufacture and sale of
ardent spirits and to restrict the privi-
leges of the manufacturer and the seller
of the same. Both laws were regarded as
temperance measures, and marked a
decided advance in the progress of tem-
perance sentiment in the two States.

Statesmen, politicians and moralists alike
have been watching the effect of the
enforcement of these laws in the two
States with no little interest. The Watts
act in North Carolina was a trifle more
drastic than the Mann liquor law in Vir-
ginia, and it is probable that a harder
fight was made against it. It was pre-
dicted by those who did not believe in
the principle of the law that it would die
of its own weight, being an effort to man-
ufacture public sentiment in advance of
its natural growth.

In view of these facts it is interesting
to note the effect of the first year's op-
erations of the Watts act in North Car-
olina and we get that information from a
recent issue of the Biblical Recorder.
published at Raleigh, N. C., and the
champion of temperance in that State.
The Recorder says:

"The revenue department having issued
its annual report, we are for the first
time in possession of information about
the effect of the Watts act upon the dis-
tillery business in North Carolina. It
appears from the report that the num-
ber of grain distilleries was reduced from
192 to 78. North Carolina ranked 1902-
first in number of distilleries. She now
ranks fourth. The number of retail
licenses was reduced from 1,385 to 817,
of wholesale licenses from 59 to 52. On
the other hand, the number of brandy
distilleries increased from 42 to 462. The
Watts act permits the manufacture of
brandy. The amount of corn used by the
distilleries was reduced from 22,714
bushels to 14,458. Two hundred and fifty-
two illicit distilleries were found in the
State. When we consider the information
in the light of the fact that barrooms
have been prohibited in twenty-five cities
and towns, we perceive that the cause
of temperance has made great progress
in North Carolina in a year that in any
previous year in all our history. In any
statement that there are now 817 retail

liquor licenses effective in North Car-
olina puzzles us. We know that there are
not half that many in our State.

Future of Foot-Ball.

Foot-ball was never more profitable or
more popular than during the past sea-
son, so far as receipts and attendance
can show. But the managers of this
modern gladiatorial sport thoroughly un-
derstand that the public will not keep up
interest in a game which is to the great
majority of the onlookers nothing but a
confused struggle, without any apparent
aim or plan between twenty-two husky
giants, who have been chosen rather for
their brawn than their brains.

In England foot-ball is even more popu-
lar than with us, and the game is played
by professionals throughout the whole
winter, the "All-England" against "All-
Scotland" game being one of the great
sporting events of the year. The differ-
ence between the general popularity of
the two games is the spectacular fea-
ture of the game as played in England.
There long and brilliant runs abound,
and there is no lack of sensational kick-
ing. In America, however, mass plays
have been developed to the exclusion of
almost every other form of attack, and
though they have preserved their claim
to efficiency, they are certainly not in-
spiring or even intelligible in the great
number of cases.

The Harvard Bulletin has been discuss-
ing Mr. Walter Camp's plan of making
foot-ball more open, and says, in an edi-
torial on this subject, that perhaps one
of the best changes that could be made
would be to require the backs to play at
least ten yards behind the line, so that
if a man broke through, he would at
least have a chance to start on a run be-
fore he was tackled. The objection to
this plan is that it would leave only seven
men to support the attack of eleven, and
though the game would be made a little
more open by this rule, mass plays would
still be at a premium. The Bulletin also
suggests that the value of a goal from a
field be increased from 4 to 6 points, so
that the incentive to use this form of
play would be greatly increased. Com-
menting on this, the New York Evening
Post says:

"In a number of close games played
this year a goal from the field might have
been tried with fair prospects of success
had it been good for six points, or even
the five of the previous season. But when
the occasion came time was short, and
the four points the goal would have
yielded would not have been enough to
win the game, so the line-bucking was
continued as the only hope of a victory."
The Bulletin also suggests that when
the ball is within ten yards of the goal
it must be advanced ten yards in four
downs. The result, it is claimed,
would be that a team playing against an-
other of equal strength would try for a
goal from the field as soon as it reached
the twenty-five yard line, compelling an
other spectacular feature, which is seen
only on rare occasions now."

Nothing has been definitely decided
upon, but the foot-ball coaches would do
well to ponder the fact that at present
the chief excitement for the public in a
foot-ball game is in the preparation and
not in the contest. This state of affairs
must be remedied or the game will in-
evitably decline in popular favor.

The Power of the Ad. Column.

Ten years from date Mr. Lawson may
be a senator, a beloved philanthropist or
a recognized fake—we do not know which.
Eight years ago he was a local stock
broker. A few years later he gained some
notoriety by purchasing the Lawson pink
and shortly afterwards went into the
wholesale business with marked increase
of notoriety to himself. During all this time
he was advertised in the Boston papers
in much the same style and with much
the same effect as on his recent excur-
sion into the national press. Mr. Lawson
also gained great reputation by his con-
struction of a yacht for the international
races, and certainly aroused a strong sen-
timent in his own behalf on the failure
of the New York Club to allow him to
compete in the trial races. These petty
exploits pale into insignificance, how-
ever, beside his authorship of "Frenzied
Finance," which has made his name a
household word in America. There are
still those who maintain that this is a
part of a stock jobbing scheme in which
Mr. Lawson is engaged as an ally, not a
tool, of "The System," which he so
artificially judges. As a matter of com-
mon sense this does not appear to us to
be so. But whether it is or not Mr.
Lawson has made a reputation for him-
self as a teller of financial secrets and
an expositor of financial methods which
has never been equalled in the history
of the world, and whether his tale be true
in every particular or not he has at least
shown the dear, glibbie public how easily
money could be made along the lines that
he has described.

It remained, however, for Mr. Lawson
to give the most brilliant spectacular and
convincing proof of the power of adver-
tising that this or any other country has
ever seen. At an expense of ninety-two
thousand dollars in advertising space and
telegrams Mr. Lawson succeeded in pro-
ducing a panic in the stock market re-
sulting in a shrinkage of ninety millions
of dollars, and thereby showed that he
who reaches the public ear through the
daily press can in an instant produce an
effect whose intensity and far-reaching
scope is simply incalculable. The trade
journals of the advertisers have for two
or three years been filled with articles on
the psychology of advertising. But it
remained for Mr. Lawson to demonstrate
the force of this psychology in a way that
shook the financial centers of Europe and
America. Whether Mr. Lawson is able
to maintain his position as the guide,
counselor and friend of the ignorant, but
cheerfully investing public or not, he will
have gained for himself the distinction of
being the first man who ever deliberately,
intelligently and successfully knocked the
market down ninety million dollars by no
other force than that of his own say-so
made public in the daily press. "The
System" may or may not be ruined;
Amalgamated copper may or may not be
worth sixty-eight dollars a share; Colonel
Greene may or may not add another
point to his revolver's handle, but the
power of advertising has been demon-
strated beyond all peradventure and the

Every Item a Daily Necessity

At a Big Saving at Our Stores

Best American Granulated Sugar, 51¢
per pound.
Fresh Country Eggs, dozen, 25¢
Swiss Cheese, pound, 15¢
Sour Pickles, gallon, 35¢
Small California Ham, lb., 15¢
Large Irish Potatoes, peck, 15¢
Smithfield Ham, pound, 15¢
French Candy, pound, 15¢
New Virginia Buckwheat, 7 lbs., 25¢
New Boston Coffee, lb., 15¢
Imported Macaroni and Spaghetti, lb., 15¢
Whole Sweet Pickle, quart, 10¢
Mountain Butter, 2 lbs. for 25¢
New Hominny and Grits, 2 lbs. for 25¢
Val. Honey, 2 lbs. for 25¢
Best Carolina Rice, pound, 15¢
Large Jelly Lemons, dozen, 12¢
Early June Peas, can, 15¢
Shredded Coconut, pound, 12¢
New Rolled Oats, Hawkeye, package, 15¢
Canned Peas, quart, 15¢
New Navy Beans, quart, 15¢
Best City Meal, per pk. 17¢, or bush, 68¢
Best Cream Cheese, 2 pounds for 25¢
Canned Tomatoes, 4 large cans for 25¢
Quart Jar Home Made Sweet Pickles, 10¢
Try our Super King Minnesota Patent
Flour 35¢, barrel, \$8.00
Blackberry or Catawba Wine, quart, 12¢
Ginger Snaps or Soda Crackers, lb., 15¢
Salt Pork, per pound, 15¢
Canned Jolea, pound, 15¢
Black Forest Stove Polish, box, 15¢
Fresh Bologna Sausage, pound, 15¢
Canned Corn, 4 for 25¢
Duffy's Malt Whiskey, per bottle, 80¢

S. ULLMAN'S SON.
Main-Street Store, 1820-1822 East Main
Street; Marshall-Street Store, 508 E.
Marshall Street.
Phones at our Two Stores.

skill and success with which Thomas V.
Lawson made that demonstration is fixed
beyond all doubt.

The power of woman is being exerted
in the matter of admitting to the Union
as States the remaining strips of terri-
tory of the country. The strong minded
women of the country have been bom-
barding the Senate Committee in Wash-
ington, which have under consideration
the question of erecting new States and
increasing the number of stars on the
flag. The women have gained a point or
two and the committees have so far
agreed to leave to each would-be State
the privilege of deciding for itself wheth-
er it will or will not have woman suf-
frage. The Senate Committee on Ter-
ritories could not stand the bombardment
from countless women's clubs and organ-
izations throughout the country. And
very justly these bodies were stirred when
it became known that the new statehood
bill now pending in the Senate classed
women with paupers, criminals and idiots
as persons to whom the franchise was to
be denied. Hurrah for the women folk!
Who can blame them for making a manly
fight along these lines?

The cabinet builders, that is the pro-
fessional ones who have nothing else to
do, are making all kinds of cabinets for
President Roosevelt, and in nearly all the
models so far presented the name of a
more or less distinguished Southerner ap-
pears, but so far none of them hail from
Virginia. The probability is that the
President is going to build that cabinet
to suit himself, and after a model that
has already been settled in his own mind,
and there is at least a suspicion that a
real Southerner and not a make-believe
one will be offered one of the portfolios.
Mr. Roosevelt is a man who has a head
of his own, and has a way of doing
things according to the suggestions that
come out of his individual noggin, and
the probability is that when the cabinet
is finally made, it will be a piece of
workmanship for which the President will
be alone responsible.

Scientists have discovered, so they say,
that the face of the moon has been crack-
ed. No new thing under the sun. It's
the same way with folks and things that
stay out late at night down here.

"Feminized Finance" will probably be
the title of the next treatise to come from
the press to explain how fortunes are
made and lost in this great and glorious
country.

When Mr. Carnegie gives a check here-
after for a hundred thousand dollar
library or anything like that, a notary's
certificate will necessarily have to ac-
company it.

Mormons are not all fools. One evi-
dence in the Smoot case shows that Mor-
mons sometimes marry dead women as
well as safe and dumb ones.

Congressman Bourke Cockran says he
"wants the facts about the election." We
respectfully refer him to The Times-Dis-
patch of November 9th.

Mrs. Chadwick says she was brought
up on a farm and perhaps that is how
she got such a prodigious idea as to how
to raise things.

In reply to a query: Yes; we think it
quite likely that Santa Claus is the origi-
nal grandfather clause, so much referred to
in the South.

The present price of eggs ought to en-
courage hens to get busy, but somehow
they do not seem to appreciate the situa-
tion.

The small boy and the old man have
very different views of the virtues of a
snow-storm.

The Lawson-Greene rumpus is furnish-
ing too much alleged news and too few
funerals to meet the demand of the
hour.

Dr. Chadwick is sticking to the shore—
the other shore, farthest from Mrs. C.

It is more blessed to give than to re-
ceive, especially about Christmas time.

Russia's navy is getting to be very
much on the submarine order.

First in Mineral Waters.

France takes the first rank for the num-
ber, diversity and quality of its mineral
waters, and the department of the Loire
is one of the most abundantly supplied of
all France. It is estimated that 30,000 bot-
tles are annually exported from the dif-
ferent sources of the department, of
which number St. Galmier furnishes 15,
000 and St. Etienne 7,000. The total
value of these waters is estimated at
\$1,000,000.

Half Hour With Virginia Editors

The Norfolk Ledger remarks:

The proposition to use the substitute
teachers in the public schools to coach
deficient pupils—and thus prevent ham-
pering the grade work in the schools,
as well as prevent the backward children
from losing a year—strikes us as being a
highly sensible one.

The Petersburg Index-Appeal, discuss-
ing the rumor that President Roosevelt
is looking for a representative southern
man to put in his Cabinet, says:

If the President wishes to rise above
partisan politics in this matter, there
really is no partisan place in the Cab-
inet that representative southern men
would fill admirably, and without viola-
tion of their party principles. Why, for
instance, should the Secretary of the
Department of Justice, the Secretary of
War, or the Secretary of the Navy neces-
sarily be selected because of his party
affiliations? The President has employ-
ed Democrats to manage some of the
intricate cases in which the United States
has been represented before the higher
courts. There is no politics in army or
navy. If the President really wishes to
be broadly patriotic, and to appoint, as
reported, a southern man to the Cabinet
position, we hope he will recognize south-
ern public sentiment in doing so. Other-
wise, the "honor" would, indeed, be an
empty one.

The Staunton Spectator expresses this
emphatic opinion:

Those who talk of reorganizing the
Democratic party are wasting breath.
Just let things alone, and in four years
from now with William J. Bray as the
candidate, the party will organize itself.
There will be a rush for the band wagon,
and those fall to get on, will walk to
headquarters just the same.

The Charlottesville Progress ruminates
as follows:

The "gorgeousness of its apparel,"
though a present characteristic of the
staff of the Governor of Virginia, is not
"one of the traditional virtues of the
Commonwealth." Up to the time of the
Civil or Confederate War, the Governors
of Virginia had a staff consisting of two
men, who appeared with him on State
occasions, and on the rare military pa-
rades at the head of which the Governor
rode, as commander-in-chief of "land and
naval forces of the State," the naval
forces consisting of small steamboats
with a single cannon to drive away de-
predating oyster dredgers in the Ches-
apeake Bay. The august pageant of fif-
teen or twenty gaily caparisoned horse-
men, as the Governor's staff, all of them
rejoicing in the sobriquet of "colone,"
was a thing unknown to the good old
days before the war.

Personal and General.

Rev. Henry Marsh Warren has begun
the holding of religious services at New
York hotels every Sunday, and is meeting
with great success.

Governor-elect Broward, of Florida, who
will be inaugurated January 1st, is of
Huguenot descent. His mother was a
daughter of a good old New England fam-
ily.

Helen Gould has sent a complete dinner
set of silver and gold-leaf cups to her
nephew, little Helen Gould Bell,
daughter of General Sherman Bell of Den-
ver.

When the Senate opened the other day
each senator found upon his desk a neat
volume, presented by the Rev. Dr. E. E.
Hahn. The book contained all the
prayers which have been delivered by
Dr. Hahn before the Senate.

Bishop Mallalieu, who has just passed
his seventy-sixth birthday, is one of the
hardest workers among clergymen. Aside
from his duties as bishop, he is writing a
book, "Moses, the Man of God," is at
work on a long article on Dante's "Divine
Comedy," in which the religious attitude
of the author will be compared with that
of Milton and Shakespeare, and is prepar-
ing three volumes of translations of the
sermons of the well known French Pro-
testant, Berlier.

A Few Foreign Facts.

Padewski announced that he is at
work on the score of a second opera to
succeed "Manru."

King Edward has just presented the
monks of the Great St. Bernard Monas-
tery a magnificent new piano, to replace
the one given by Queen Victoria half a
century ago.

Queen Victoria's correspondence was
so voluminous that it will be possible
to make it ready for publication before
1905. The volumes are to be illustrated
by various unpublished portraits of emi-
nent public characters.

Henry Dunant, now seventy-six years
old, is still in ill-health near the Lake
of Constance, was the originator of the
Red Cross movement. It is forty-five
years since he began his work and forty
since the international convention at
Geneva. Dunant was first influenced by
what he had read of Florence Nightingale's
work in the Crimean war.

Lady Marjorie Bruce, in the face of pro-
tests in England, maintains that Ameri-
cans are the most courteous men in the
world.

North Carolina Sentiment.

Speaking about immigration and such
matters, the Raleigh Times says:

There is not room in the most homo-
geneous State in the Union for fore-
ign anarchists and "socialists," the very
breath of whom is poisonous to our well-
being and prosperity. We do not need
them, and we will welcome desirable classes
of immigrants, be they Americans or for-
eigners—and no other kind.

Webster's Weekly, of Reidsville, sees
it this way:

Illiteracy and ignorance are not
synonymous terms, by a great deal. There
are plenty of people who don't know "on
bull's foot" who are blessed with
good common sense, a retentive memory,
and have absorbed much information by
association and contact with others. The
knowledge of letters is not an education,
but only a means to an end.

This is from the Raleigh Post:

The Lexington Dispatch, published in a
prohibition town, says: "If all the liquor
that is sold here through 'blind tigers'
was sold through a dispensary, the town
would have between \$5,000 and \$10,000 more
money in the treasury." Making up the
amount on the streets? Lexington is for-
tunate in having some one who can give
accurate information about blind tiger
spots. With such information in hand it
ought to be an easy matter to make
prohibition prohibitive.

Here is the Charlotte Chronicle's view,
and it comes mighty near being a correct
view:

In short, there was an insuperable ob-
jection to the part of the officers and men
of the garrison to having anything to do
with the white soldier with the negro
wife. But, probably for political consid-
erations, another reason was given for
the discharge of the soldiers. So it is that
the political reasons that take pre-
cedence of legal reasons, and social rea-
sons that rise superior to either.

"LAXO is a liquid, vegetable com-
pound."

HEALTH

is the
Most Important

In buying food-articles, you must con-
sider several things: Economy, Results,
Easy Handling, Reliability; but the most
important is Health.

Health means everything. In clothes,
furniture, etc., if the buyer gets a poor or
imitation article, the only harm is loss of
money. In buying food-articles, if imi-
tations are supplied, there is a loss of
money, and probably an injury to health
—which is more price.

Remember these facts when buying
baking powder.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

ABSOLUTELY PURE

DECEMBER 17TH IN WORLD'S HISTORY

- 540. The Goths, under Totilla, captured and plundered Rome.
- 1408. The first book printed in England bears this date at Oxford.
- 1500. Columbus was introduced at the court of Ferdinand and Isabella at Grenada.
- 1503. Henry May, an English mariner, returning from the East Indies, was wrecked on the islands of Bermudas, and was the first Englishman who set foot on those islands.
- 1719. Aurora borealis first noticed in this county, and filled the people with alarm and consternation. It was, of course, viewed as a sign of the last judgment.
- 1812. Mississinewa, an Indian town inhabited by Delawares and Miamis, attacked by 600 Americans, under Colonel Campbell. The town was burned, with several others